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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/EP99/00495 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 26 January 1999 (26.01.99) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 09/015,558      29 January 1998 (29.01.98)      US <b>(71) Applicant (for AU BB CA CY GB GD GH GM IE IL KE LC LK LS MN MW NZ SD SG SL SZ TT UG ZW only):</b> UNILEVER PLC [GB/GB]; Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BQ (GB). <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except AU BB CA CY GB GD GH GM IE IL IN KE LC LK LS MN MW NZ SD SG SL SZ TT UG ZW):</b> UNILEVER N.V. [NL/NL]; Weena 455, NL-3013 AL Rotterdam (NL). <b>(71) Applicant (for IN only):</b> HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED [IN/IN]; Hindustan Lever House, 165/166 Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai, 400 020 Maharashtra (IN).		<b>(72) Inventors:</b> HE, Mengtao; Unilever Research U.S. Inc., 45 River Road, Edgewater, NJ 07020 (US). DALTON, James, Joseph; 7009 E. Acoma Drive, 2041, Scottsdale, AZ 85254 (US). DANIELS, Kennard; 33 Fairmount Drive, Danbury, CT 06811 (US). SHAFER, Georgia, Lynn; Unilever Research U.S. Inc., 45 River Road, Edgewater, NJ 07020 (US). MASSARO, Michael; Unilever Research U.S. Inc., 45 River Road, Edgewater, NJ 07020 (US). <b>(74) Agent:</b> ROTS, Maria, Johanna, Francisca; Unilever PLC, Patent Dept., Colworth House, Sharnbrook, Bedford MK44 1LQ (GB). <b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). <b>Published</b> <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> SKIN CLEANSING BAR		
<b>(57) Abstract</b> <p>The present invention relates to skin cleansing bar composition in which polyalkylene glycols of very specific molecular weights are used to define compositions which are mild, foam well and provide consumer-desired sensory profiles. A significant amount of these specific PEGs must be incorporated into the bar to deliver these desired effects. To properly process such a bar composition, the cast-melt method is the preferred technique.</p>		

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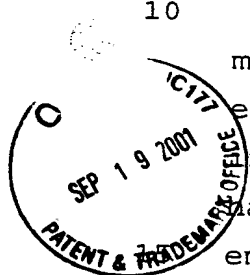
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## SKIN CLEANSING BAR

5       The present invention relates to skin cleansing bar compositions, preferably formed by cast melt method. These bars are extremely mild, foam well and provide consumer-desired sensory properties.

10       Personal washing bars are constantly moving toward milder formulations that ultimately will provide some enhanced skin care, for example, minimizing levels of skin irritation and enhancing moisturization. It is desirable to have a bar composition that carries a significant amount of emollient oily liquid that provides positive sensory cues to many consumers. To properly process such a bar composition, cast-melt is the preferred technique.

20       It is a challenge to find an economical bulk chemical which can function as a bar filler/binder that enhances skin mildness or moisturization, promotes bar lather performance and facilitates bar processing. For example, solid polyalkylene glycols (e.g., polyethylene glycols (PEG) having molecular weight above 2000) are effective bar  
25       structurants, and they do not defoam. However, in comparison to a PEG having a lower molecular weight, they provide much less oily skin feel, which signals moisturization to many consumers, and they are less readily miscible with long chain fatty acid soaps that are used as  
30       gelling agents in the subject invention. Solid fatty acids, on the other hand, can effectively structure a bar, but tend to defoam. Paraffin waxes defoam if included in a bar at relatively high levels (i.e., greater than 25% wt. total



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composition), especially in the presence of hydrophobic emollient oils.

In the subject invention, the applicants have  
5 formulated relatively high levels of low molecular weight polyalkylene glycols (e.g., polyethylene glycol having molecular weight of 300 to below 1500, preferably about 350 to 1450, more preferably 350 to 1400, more preferably 350 to 1300) in a synthetic detergent bar using the cast melt  
10 technology. In-vivo and in-vitro data showed that, only at high levels of addition (polyethylene glycol to anionic weight ratio at 1:1 and above) do these low MW PEGs significantly mitigate the irritation potential of commonly used anionic surfactants. Unlike solid PEGs with molecular  
15 weight greater than 2000, the low molecular weight PEGs are more readily miscible with long chain fatty acid soaps that are the gelling agents of this invention, and therefore are a significant component of the immobilized liquid fraction of these bars. It is this liquid fraction that readily  
20 dissolves upon use providing the benefits of enhanced skin feel, mildness and lather.

As an additional benefit, the low molecular weight PEGs enhance desired lather properties to a skin cleanser.

25

Thus using high levels of these relatively low molecular weight materials, the applicants were able to obtain bars which simultaneously (1) provided desired user and processing properties, (2) lathered well and (3) were  
30 less irritating.

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The use of polyalkylene glycol (e.g., polyethylene glycol) in personal washing bar compositions is not itself new.

5 U.S. Patent No. 3,312,627, to D. Hooker, for example, teaches a bar composition containing 30-70% polyethylene glycol (PEG) as bar structurant for a nonionic formulation basically free of anionic detergents. The PEG used in this invention has a molecular weight above 4000 Dalton, which is  
10 significantly higher than the MW claimed for the PEGs applied in the subject invention (<1500). In contrast to the subject invention, the referred patent used significantly higher level of high MW PEG in total bar composition. Further, the PEG/anionic surfactant ratio is  
15 not important in this patent, since it refers to a primarily nonionic formulation.

World Patent Application No. 93/07245 to F. Moran, B. O'Briain and D. Moran (assigned to NEPHIN) teaches a shampoo  
20 bar composition containing 12-20% synthetic detergents and 70-80% PEGs with molecular weights between 5,000 and 10,000. An embodiment of the invention includes a softening PEG with molecular weight between 100 and 800 (preferably 1-8% wt. Of the total composition). In contrast to the subject  
25 invention, the referred patent application used a significant level (70-80%) of high MW PEGs in the total bar composition. The referred patent used significantly less amount of low MW PEG than is used in the subject invention.

30 In applicant's copending U.S. Serial No. 08/594,363, Continuation of U.S. Serial No. 08/213,287, entitled "Synthetic Detergent Bar and Manufacture Thereof", to J. Chambers et al., there is taught a bar containing 10-60%

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synthetic surfactants and 10-60% PEG as structurant. The PEG used has a range of melting temperatures between 40°C and 100°C, and a range of molecular weight between 1500 and 10,000. This molecular weight makes PEG a solid at room temperature. The PEG molecular weight used is above that claimed (<1500, preferably greater than about 300 to about 1450 or below) by the subject invention. Also, the referred patent application does not teach PEG/anionic ratio of at least 1:1 that is relevant to the mildness enhancement, a criticality of the subject invention.

U.S. Patent No. 5,520,840 to M. Massaro et al. teaches a skin cleansing bar composition containing 10-60% of synthetic surfactant, 10-60% water soluble structurant (e.g., PEG) with having a range of melting points between 40°C and 100°C, and 1-25% water soluble starch such as maltodextrin. Again, the molecular weight of the PEGs used (> 1500) is above that claimed for the subject invention. Also the referred patent application does not teach a PEG/anionic ratio of at least 1:1 that is relevant to the mildness enhancement, a criticality of the subject invention.

U.S. Patent No. 2,287,484 to Lundberg teaches a bar made by a closed die molding technique which comprises 35-70% of anionic synthetic surfactant and 22-50% fatty acid. The bar also may contain up to 10% ethylene and di-ethylene glycols as additives. As found by the subject invention, the ethylene and di-ethylene glycols are not as effective as low MW PEGs (MW above 300) in reducing the skin irritation of anionic surfactants. Also, the referred patent does not teach a PEG/anionic surfactant weight ratio of at least 1:1

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that is relevant to the mildness enhancement, a criticality of the subject invention.

Applicants' copending application No. 08/662,394, filed June 12, 1996 teaches a mild bar composition containing 10-60% synthetic detergents, 10-50% high molecular weight PEG with melting point above 40°C, and 0.1 to 10% low molecular weight PEG (melting point below 40°C) as processing aid. The application claims the use of relatively low levels of low MW PEG as a lubricant to aid the extrusion process. This is significantly different from the art of the subject invention, which formulated relatively high levels of low MW PEG (e.g., >10% wt. total composition) into a bar as a moisturizer. Also the referred patent application did not specify the PEG/anionic surfactant weight ratio, which is a criticality of the subject invention, to achieve superior skin mildness.

U.S. Patent Nos. 5,262,079 and 5,227,086 to M. Kacher, J. Taneri, D. Quiram, D. Schmidt and M. Evans teach a framed cleansing bar composition containing 5-50% of a mixture of free and neutralized monocarboxylic acid, 15-65% synthetic anionic and nonionic bar firmness aid and 15-55% water. The bar firmness aid consists of 5-50% synthetic surfactants and 0-40% polyethylene glycol or polypropylene glycol with MW ranging from approximately 44 to 10,000 Dalton.

The referred patents do not teach or suggest use of PEGS with MW between 400 and 1500 with specific PEG/anionic surfactant weight ratios to achieve both enhanced cast-melt processibility and mildness enhancement. Further, to obtain the desired bar user properties (i.e., mush and hardness) the applicants of the subject invention include only 2-10%



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wt. water in the bar compositions claimed, which is significantly below the 15-55% water claimed by the referred patents.

5           Finally, applicants have concurrently filed under US serial no. 08/733 036 an application entitled "*Pourable Cast Melt Bar Compositions Comprising Low Levels of Water and Minimum Ratios of Polyol to Water*". The subject invention is made by the same cast melt methodology. However, the  
10   related application is not directed to specific compositions wherein high levels of polyalkylene glycol with molecular weight between 400 and 1,500 are used, and the ratio of polyalkylene glycol to anionic surfactant is at least 1:1.

15           The present invention relates to bar compositions in which alkylene glycols (e.g., polyethylene glycols) of very specific molecular weight range (high enough molecular weight to mitigate harshness effect of anionic, but low enough MW to provide the desired sensory profile and  
20   facilitate the cast-melt processing) are used and ratio of alkylene glycol to anionic is maintained at least 1:1 and higher. Such compositions are mild, foam well and provide consumer desired sensory profiles.

25           More specifically, the invention comprises:

- (1) 2 to 35%, preferably 10 to 30% by wt. of the total composition of synthetic anionic surfactant;
- 30   (2) 0 to 20% by wt. of the total composition of surfactant selected from the group consisting of amphoteric, zwitterionic, nonionic and mixtures thereof; preferably amphoteric and zwitterionic

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surfactants comprise 2 to 15% by wt. of the total composition;

- 5 (3) 10% by 70% by wt. of the total of the composition of a polyalkylene glycol or mixture of polyalkylene glycol compounds having MW greater than 300 to about 1500 Dalton, preferably greater than 300 to about 1450 and below, more preferably 350 to 1400, more preferably above about 400 to about 1300 and below. Especially preferred  
10 embodiments have a MW of about 1000 and below;

wherein the weight ratio of the polyalkylene glycol to the anionic surfactant is at least 1:1, preferably 2:1  
15 and greater;

- (4) about 0% to 35% by wt. of the total composition of solid structuring aids and fillers, selected from  
20 (i) polyalkylene glycols having MW of 2500 to 10,000 and MP of about 55° to 65° C; (ii) preferably straight chain, preferably saturated C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>24</sub> free fatty acids; (iii) preferably straight chain, preferably saturated C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> alkanols; (iv) water soluble starches (e.g., maltodextrin);  
25

- (5) about 1% to 20% by wt. of the total composition of gelling agent; and

- 30 (6) about 2% to 10% by wt. of the total composition of water.

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The invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which;

Figure 1 is a graph showing that polyethylene glycol  
5 with molecular weight of 400 and above significantly reduces the amount of zein dissolved by acyl isethionate (i.e., is less harsh) when weight ratio of PEG to isethionate is above 1:1, preferably above 2:1;

10 Figure 2 shows that, at molecular weight below 400, PEGs or other water soluble nonionic monomer (e.g. ethylene glycol, propylene glycol) do not reduce the amount of zein dissolved by isethionate; and

15 Figure 3 shows that at molecular weight below 400, PEGs or other water soluble nonionic monomer do not reduce the amount of zein dissolved by sodium lauryl ether sulphate.

The present invention relates to compositions in which  
20 alkylene glycols within a very specific molecular weight range (high enough to mitigate harshness effect of anionic surfactant, but low enough MW to provide consumer-desired sensory profile and facilitate the cast-melt processing) are used at a minimum ratio of alkylene glycol to anionic to  
25 provide compositions which are (1) mild, (2) maintain good foam profile and (3) provide both consumer-desired sensory profiles (i.e., due to lower molecular weight) and processing benefits.

30 More specifically, the composition comprises:

- (1) 2 to 35%, preferably 10 to 30% by wt. of the total composition of synthetic anionic surfactant;

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(2) 0 to 20% by wt. of the total composition of surfactant selected from the group consisting of amphoteric, zwitterionic, nonionic and mixtures thereof; preferably amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants comprise 2 to 15% by wt. total composition;

(3) 10% by 70% by wt. of the total composition of a polyalkylene glycol or mixture of polyalkylene glycol compounds having MW greater than 300 to less than about 1500 Dalton, preferably greater than about 300 to about 1450 and below, more preferably above about 400 to about 1300 and below. Especially preferred are embodiments having a MW of about 1000 and below;

the weight ratio of the polyalkylene glycol to the anionic surfactant being at least 1:1, preferably 2:1 and greater;

(4) about 0% to 35% by wt. of the total composition of solid structuring aids and fillers, selected from (i) polyalkylene glycols having MW of 2500 to 10,000 and MP of about 55° to 65° C; (ii) preferably straight chain, preferably saturated C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>24</sub> free fatty acids; (iii) preferably straight chain, preferably saturated C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> alkanols; and (iv) water soluble starches (e.g., maltodextrin);

(5) further, because the high levels of low MW polyalkylene glycol are in the form of liquid or paste, about 1% to 20% by weight of the total composition of

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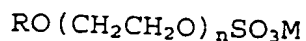
gelling agents, as described more specifically below, are used to enhance bar integrity; and

(6) about 2% to 10% by weight of the total composition of water.

The surfactant system of the invention will generally comprise at least one anionic surfactant as well as an optional second surfactant which is selected from the group consisting of amphoteric/zwitterionic surfactant, nonionic or mixtures thereof. Preferably, the composition comprises an anionic or anionic surfactant and an amphoteric/zwitterionic.

The anionic surfactant which may be used may be aliphatic sulfonates, such as a primary alkane (e.g., C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>) sulfonate, primary alkane (e.g., C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>) disulfonate, C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkene sulfonate, C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> hydroxyalkane sulfonate or alkyl glyceryl ether sulfonate (AGS); or aromatic sulfonates such as alkyl benzene sulfonate.

The anionic may also be an alkyl sulfate (e.g., C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> alkyl sulfate) or alkyl ether sulfate (including alkyl glyceryl ether sulfates). Among the alkyl ether sulfates are those having the formula:



wherein R is an alkyl or alkenyl having 8 to 18 carbons, preferably 12 to 18 carbons, n has an average value of greater than 1.0, preferably greater than 3; and M is a solubilizing cation such as sodium, potassium, ammonium or

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substituted ammonium. Ammonium and sodium lauryl ether sulfates are preferred.

The anionic may also be alkyl sulfosuccinates  
5 (including mono and dialkyl, e.g., C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> sulfosuccinates);  
alkyl and acyl taurates, alkyl and acyl sarcosinates,  
sulfoacetates, C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkyl phosphates and phosphates, alkyl  
phosphate esters and alkoxyl alkyl phosphate esters, acyl  
lactates, C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> monoalkyl succinates and maleates,  
10 sulphoacetates, alkyl glucosides and acyl isethionates.

Sulfosuccinates may be monoalkyl sulfosuccinates having  
the formula:

15  $R^1O_2CCH_2CH(SO_3M)CO_2M$ ; and

amide-MEA sulfosuccinates of the formula:

20  $R^1CONHCH_2CH_2O_2CCH_2CH(SO_3M)CO_2M$

wherein R<sup>1</sup> ranges from C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> alkyl and M is a  
solubilizing cation.

Sarcosinates are generally indicated by the formula  
25  $RCON(CH_3)CH_2CO_2M$ , wherein R ranges from C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl and M is  
a solubilizing cation.

Taurates are generally identified by formula:

30  $R^2CONR^3CH_2CH_2SO_3M$

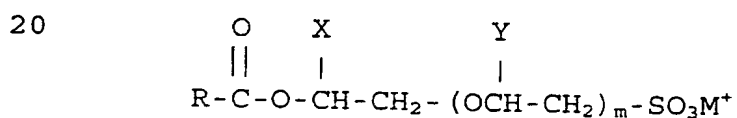
wherein R<sup>2</sup> ranges from C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl, R<sup>3</sup> ranges from C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>  
alkyl and M is a solubilizing cation.

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Particularly preferred are the C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> acyl isethionates. These esters are prepared by reaction between alkali metal isethionate with mixed aliphatic fatty acids having from 6 to 18 carbon atoms and an iodine value of less than 20. At least 75% by weight of the mixed fatty acids have from 12 to 18 carbon atoms, and up to 25% by weight have from 6 to 10 carbon atoms.

Acyl isethionates, when present, will generally range from about 10% to about 35% by weight of the total bar composition. Preferably, this component is present from about 10% to about 30% by weight.

The acyl isethionate may be an alkoxyated isethionate such as is described in Ilardi et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,393,466, hereby incorporated by reference. This compound has the general formula:



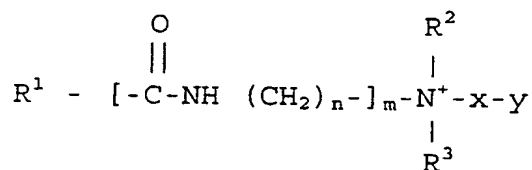
wherein R is an alkyl group having 8 to 18 carbons, m is an integer from 1 to 4, X and Y are hydrogen or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbons and M<sup>+</sup> is a monovalent cation such as, for example, sodium, potassium or ammonium.

In general the anionic component will comprise from about 2 to 35% by weight of the bar composition, preferably 10 to 30% by weight.

Amphoteric detergents which may be used in this invention include at least one acid group. This may be a

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carboxylic or a sulphonic acid group. They include quaternary nitrogen and therefore are quaternary amido acids. They should generally include an alkyl or alkenyl group of 7 to 18 carbon atoms. They will usually comply with an overall structural formula:



where  $R^1$  is alkyl or alkenyl of 7 to 18 carbon atoms;

$R^2$  and  $R^3$  are each independently alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

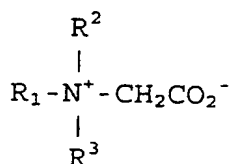
$n$  is 2 to 4;

$m$  is 0 to 1;

$x$  is alkylene of 1 to 3 carbon atoms optionally substituted with hydroxyl, and

$y$  is  $-CO_2-$  or  $-SO_3-$

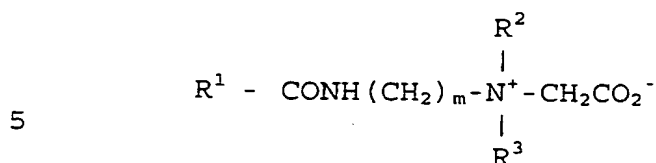
Suitable amphoteric detergents within the above general formula include simple betaines of formula:



and amido betaines of formula:



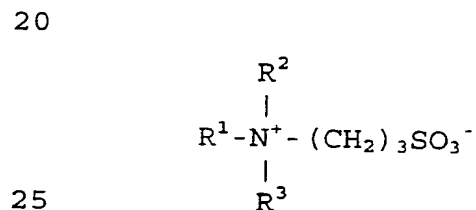
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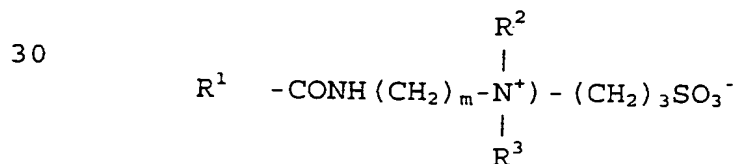
where m is 2 or 3.

10 In both formulae R<sup>1</sup> is alkyl or alkenyl of 7 to 18 carbons; and R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or carboxylalkyl of 1 to 3 carbons. R<sup>1</sup> may in particular be a mixture of C<sub>12</sub> and C<sub>14</sub> alkyl groups derived from coconut so that at least half, preferably at least three quarters of  
15 the groups R<sup>1</sup> have 10 to 14 carbon atoms. R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are preferably methyl.

A further possibility is that the amphoteric detergent is a sulphobetaine of formula:

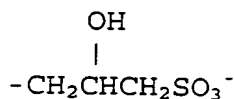


or



35 where m is 2 or 3, or variants of these in which - (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> is replaced by

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5           In these formulae  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are as discussed for the amido betaine.

          Amphoteric, if present, generally comprises 2% to 15% by weight of the bar composition.

10

          Other surfactants (i.e., nonionics, cationics) may also be optionally used although these generally would not comprise more than 0.01 to 10% by wt. of the bar composition.

15

          Nonionic surfactants include in particular the reaction products of compounds having a hydrophobic group and a reactive hydrogen atom, for example, aliphatic alcohols, acids, amides or alkyl phenols with alkylene oxides, especially ethylene oxide either alone or with propylene oxide. Specific nonionic detergent compounds are alkyl ( $C_6$ - $C_{22}$ ) phenols-ethylene oxide condensates, the condensation products of aliphatic ( $C_8$ - $C_{18}$ ) primary or secondary linear or branched alcohols with ethylene oxide, and products made by condensation of ethylene oxide with the reaction products of propylene oxide and ethylenediamine. Other so-called nonionic detergent compounds include long chain tertiary amine oxides, long chain tertiary phosphine oxides and dialkyl sulphoxides.

30

          The nonionic may also be a sugar amide, such as a polysaccharide amide. Specifically, the surfactant may be one of the lactobionamides described in U.S. Patent No. 5,389,279 to Au et al. which is hereby incorporated by

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reference, and polyhydroxyamides such as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,312,954 to Letton et al., hereby incorporated into the subject application by reference.

5        Examples of cationic detergents are the quaternary ammonium compounds such as alkyldimethylammonium halogenides.

10        Other surfactants which may be used are described in U.S. Patent No. 3,723,325 to Parran Jr. and "Surface Active Agents and Detergents" (Volume I & II) by Schwartz, Perry & Berch, both of which are also incorporated into the subject application by reference.

15        A second required component of compositions according to the invention is polyalkylene glycol or mixture of polyalkylene glycols wherein the polyalkylene glycol is, for example, a polyethylene or polypropylene glycol. The polyalkylene glycols must have a MW of between greater than  
20    300, preferably greater than about 350 to about 1500 Dalton.

      This MW range is important because at MW below the minimum 300 range, the PEG in bar does not significantly reduce the skin irritation potential caused by anionic  
25    surfactants (see Example 2, Figure 2 and 3); and at MW above 1500, the PEG molecule is not as readily miscible with long chain fatty acid soaps, which are used as gelling agents. Also at MW above 1500, the PEG does not provide as much oily skin feel as a PEG with a lower molecular weight.

30

      It is another important aspect of the invention that the weight ratio of alkylene glycol to anionic is at least 1:1 and preferably 2:1 and greater. Again, at a weight

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ratio below 1:1, the mildness is not readily felt (see Example 1, Figure 1).

5           Generally, this compound or mixture of compounds will  
comprise 10% to 70% by wt. of the bar compositions.

10           A gelling agent is required in the compositions of the invention. While not wishing to be bound by theory, such a component is believed required because the higher levels of  
low MW polyalkylene glycol required by the invention are in the form of liquid or paste. The gelling agent is believed needed to enhance bar integrity.

15           Examples of gelling agents include, but are not limited to:

- (i) neutralized C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>25</sub> carboxylic acid (soap), preferably neutralized C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>25</sub> monocarboxylic acid (straight chain, saturated soap); and
- 20           (ii) paraffin waxes, polyethylene waxes, petrolatum, greases, jellies, fumed silica and/or aluminosilicates, urea, and clay;

25           Examples of waxes which may be used include Paraffin Wax distributed by Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc. and Luwax from BASF, and MULTIWAX Microcrystalline WAX from Witco. A preferred wax is glyceryl stearate.

30           Generally, the gelling agent will comprise 1 to 20% by wt. Of the total composition.

Finally, bars of the invention use relatively low levels of water, i.e., 2% to less than 10% by wt., preferably 2% to 8%, more preferably 3% to 7% by weight of

- 18 -

the total composition. Water levels are kept purposefully in such a range to ensure homogenous, pumpable melts which, upon cooling, form rigid solids. Excess water will result in poor mixing, low viscosities and phase separation in the melt and unacceptably soft solids and mushiness when cooled.

Another optional component of the invention is the use of solid structuring aids and fillers, i.e., to maintain bar structural integrity. Examples of such structuring aids include, but are not limited to polyalkylene glycols having MW of 2500 to 10,000 and MP of about 40°C to 65°C; C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> alkanols, preferably straight chain, preferably saturated C<sub>14</sub> to C<sub>18</sub> alkanols; C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>25</sub> fatty acids, preferably straight chain, preferably saturated C<sub>14</sub> to C<sub>22</sub> fatty acids; and water soluble starches, such as maltodextrin.

The structuring aids and fillers generally comprise 0% to 35% by weight of the bar composition, preferably 10% to 25% by weight.

Other optional components which may be used in the bars of the invention are as follows:

Bars of the invention also generally incorporate 0 to 30% by wt., preferably 1 to 25% of a benefit agent in the bar composition.

The benefit agent "composition" of the subject invention may be a single benefit agent component or it may be a benefit agent compound added via a carrier. Further, the benefit agent composition may be a mixture of two or more compounds, one or all of which may have a beneficial aspect. In addition, the benefit agent itself may act as a

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carrier for other components one may wish to add to the bar composition.

The benefit agent can be an "emollient oil", by which  
5 is meant a substance which softens the skin (stratum corneum) by increasing in it the water content, and keeping it soft by retarding decrease of water content.

Preferred emollients include:

- 10 (a) silicone oils, gums and modifications thereof such as linear and cyclic polydimethylsiloxanes; amino, alkyl, alkylaryl and aryl silicone oils;
- (b) fats and oils including natural fats and oils such as jojoba, soybean, rice bran, avocado, almond,  
15 olive, sesame, persic, castor, coconut, mink oils; cacao fat; beef tallow, lard; hardened oils obtained by hydrogenating the aforementioned oils; and synthetic mono, di and triglycerides such as  
20 myristic acid glyceride and 2-ethylhexanoic acid glyceride;
- (c) waxes such as carnauba, spermaceti, beeswax, lanolin and derivatives thereof;
- (d) hydrophobic plant extracts;
- (e) hydrocarbons such as liquid paraffins, vaseline,  
25 microcrystalline wax, ceresin, squalene, pristan and mineral oil;
- (f) higher fatty acids such as lauric, myristic, palmitic, stearic, behenic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic, lanolic, isostearic and poly  
30 unsaturated fatty acids (PUFA);
- (g) higher alcohols such as lauryl, cetyl, stearyl, oleyl, behenyl, cholesterol and 2-hexadecanol alcohol;

- 20 -

- (h) esters such as cetyl octanoate, myristyl lactate, cetyl lactate, isopropyl myristate, myristyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl adipate, butyl stearate, decyl oleate, cholesterol isostearate, glycerol monostearate, glycerol distearate, glycerol tristearate, alkyl lactate, alkyl citrate and alkyl tartrate;
- (i) essential oils such as mentha, jasmine, camphor, white cedar, bitter orange peel, ryu, turpentine, cinnamon, bergamot, citrus unshiu, calamus, pine, lavender, bay, clove, hiba, eucalyptus, lemon, starflower, thyme, peppermint, rose, sage, menthol, cineole, eugenol, citral, citronelle, borneol, linalool, geraniol, evening primrose, camphor, thymol, spirantol, penene, limonene and terpenoid oils;
- (j) lipids such as cholesterol, ceramides, sucrose esters and pseudo-ceramides as described in European Patent Specification No. 556,957;
- (k) vitamins such as vitamin A and E, and vitamin alkyl esters, including those vitamin C alkyl esters;
- (l) sunscreens such as octyl methoxyl cinnamate (Parsol MCX) and butyl methoxy benzoylmethane (Parsol 1789);
- (m) phospholipids; and
- (n) mixtures of any of the foregoing components.

A particularly preferred benefit agent is silicone, preferably silicones having a viscosity greater than about 10,000 centipoise. The silicone may be a gum and/or it may be a mixture of silicones. One example is

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polydimethylsiloxane having viscosity of about 60,000 centistokes.

5 All percentages mentioned above are intended to be by wt. unless otherwise indicated.

The following examples are meant for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to limit the claims in any way.

10

### EXAMPLES

#### Methodology

#### Mildness Assessments

15

Zein dissolution test was used to preliminarily screen the irritation potential of the formulations studies. In an 225g (8 oz). jar, 30 mLs of an aqueous dispersion of a formulation were prepared. The dispersion sat in a 45°C bath 20 until fully dissolved. Upon equilibration at room temperature, 1.5 gms of zein powder were added to each solution with rapid stirring for one hour. The solutions were then transferred to centrifuge tubes, and centrifuged for 30 minutes at approximately 3,000 rpms. The undissolved 25 zein was isolated, rinsed and allowed to dry in a 60°C vacuum oven to a constant weight. The percent zein solubilized, which is proportional to irritation potential, was determined gravimetrically.

#### 30 Formulation Processing (Cast-melt)

Bars were prepared by a cast melt process. First, the components were mixed together at 80-120°C in a 500 ml



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beaker, and the water level was adjusted to approximately 10-15 wt.%. The batch was covered to prevent moisture loss and was mixed for about 15 minutes. Then the cover was removed, and the mixture was allowed to dry. The moisture content of the samples taken at different times during the drying stage and was determined by Karl Fisher titration with a turbo titrator. At the final moisture level (~5% by weight), the mixture in the beaker (in the form of a free-flow liquid) was dropped into bar molds, and was allowed to be cooled at room temperature for four hours. Upon solidification, the mixture was cast in the bar mold into a bar.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### The Impact of PEG (MW > 300) / Anionic Ratio on Anionic Surfactant - Protein Interaction

In the zein dissolution testing (Figure 1), PEGs with molecular weight at 400 and above were found to significantly reduce the amount of zein protein dissolved by sodium acyl isethionate when the PEG to the anionic surfactant weight ratio was above 1:1, preferably above 2:1. Below this 1:1 PEG/anionic ratio, the benefit of zein-reduction by PEG was insignificant. These results show that, only at relatively high levels of addition, PEGs having molecular weight above 300 Dalton, preferably above about 350, function as skin moisturizer to reduce the surfactant skin interaction that leads to skin irritation.

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EXAMPLE 2The Lack of Mildness Enhancement of PEG (MW # 300) on Anionic Surfactants

5

At and below molecular weight 300, PEGs and the presented water soluble nonionic monomers (i.e., ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, sorbitol, and glyceryl) do not significantly reduce the amount of zein protein dissolved by sodium acyl isethionate (Figure 2) and sodium laurylether (3EO) sulfate (Figure 3). Therefore, there is a cut-off PEG molecular weight (around 300), below which PEG and those water soluble monomers are ineffective in reducing the surfactant protein interaction that may lead to skin irritation.

15

EXAMPLE 3Bar Formulations

20

The bar formulations 1-5 in Table 1 use anionic sodium acyl isethionate and sodium laurylether (3EO) sulfate and amphoteric cocoamidopropyl betaine as the major detergents. Novel to the art, these bar compositions contain relatively high levels of low MW PEGs (MW between 400-1500) as moisturizer. PEG 1450 and PEG1000 in these ultra-mild bars (Formulation No. 1 to No. 4) promote rich and creamy lather.

25

In order to enhance the liquidish, non-occlusive type of moisturizing sensory cues, PEG 400 (having a MW and melting temperature even lower than those of PEG 1450 and PEG 1000) is preferably used in bar formulation No. 5

30

Table 1: Bar compositions containing relatively high levels of low MW PEGs.

	FORMULATIONS				
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
COMPOSITIONS	Wt. %	Wt. %	Wt. %	Wt. %	Wt. %
Sodium Acyl Isethionate	15.0	15.0	8.0	10.0	20.0
Sodium Laurylether (3EO) Sulfate	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.0
Cocoamidopropyl Betaine	10.0	10.0	15.0	12.0	5.0
Sodium Stearate	12.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	12.0
PEG1450	35.5	18.5	40.0	30.0	0.0
PEG1000	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0
PEG8000	15.0	29.0	5.0	7.0	12.0
PEG 400	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0
Fatty Acid	4.0	4.0	9.5	4.5	10.0
Paraffin Wax	3.0	3.0	0.0	7.0	5.0
Water	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.0

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CLAIMS

1. A skin cleansing bar composition comprising:

(a) 2% to 35% by wt. synthetic, non-soap anionic  
5 surfactant;

(b) 0 to 20% by wt. amphoteric, zwitterionic, or  
nonionic surfactant or mixtures thereof;

(c) 10% to 70% by wt. of polyalkylene glycols having  
10 molecular weight of greater than 300 to 1500;  
wherein the weight ratio of (c) to (a) is greater  
than 1:1;

(d) greater than about 1% to 20% by wt. of gelling  
agents; and

(e) 2% to less than 10% by wt. water.  
15

2. A composition according to claim 1(d), in which the  
gelling agents are selected from C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>25</sub> neutralized  
carboxylic acids (soap), paraffin waxes, polyethylene waxes,  
glyceryl stearate, petrolatum, greases, jellies, fumed  
20 silica, alumino silicates, urea, clay and mixtures thereof.

3. A composition according to claim 1 or claim 2,  
additionally comprising 0% to 35% by weight of solid  
structurants and fillers selected from C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>25</sub> fatty acids,  
25 C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> alkanols, water soluble starches (i.e.,  
maltodextrin), polyalkylene glycol having molecular weight  
between 2500 and 10000, and mixtures thereof.

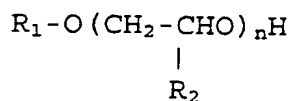
4. A composition according to any of the preceding claims,  
30 in which the weight ratio of the polyalkylene glycol (1(c))  
to the anionic surfactant (1(a)) is greater than 2:1.

- 26 -

5. A composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the synthetic, non-soap anionic surfactant comprises 10% to 30% by wt. of the total composition.

5 6. A composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants comprise 2% to 15% by wt. of the total composition.

10 7. A composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the low molecular weight polyalkylene glycol has the following structure:



15

wherein  $R_1 = H, C_1 \text{ to } C_4 \text{ alkyl};$

$R_2 = H, CH_3;$  and

$n$  is greater than 6 and less than 35;

20

8. A composition according to any of claims 2 to 7, wherein the neutralized carboxylic acid (soap) is a straight chain, saturated,  $C_{12}$ - $C_{22}$  neutralized monocarboxylic acid.

25 9. A composition according to any of claims 3 to 8, wherein the structurant is  $C_8$  to  $C_{25}$  carboxylic fatty acid, and the fatty acid comprises 5% to 25% by weight of the total composition.

30 10. A composition according to any of claims 3 to 9, wherein the structurant is fatty acid, and fatty acid is a straight chain, saturated  $C_{12}$  to  $C_{22}$  monocarboxylic acid.

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11. A composition according to any of claims 3 to 10,  
wherein the alkanol is cetyl alcohol.

12. A composition according to any of the preceding claims,  
5 wherein the polyalkylene glycols have a molecular weight of  
greater than 350 to about 1500 Dalton.

13. A composition according to any of the preceding claims,  
wherein the polyalkylene glycol has a molecular weight of  
10 greater than 300 to about 1450 Dalton or below.

14. A composition according to any of the preceding claims,  
wherein the polyalkylene glycol has a molecular weight of  
greater than 350 to about 1400 Dalton or below.

15  
15. A composition according to any of the preceding claims,  
wherein the polyalkylene glycol has a molecular weight of  
less than 1000 Dalton

Fig. 1.

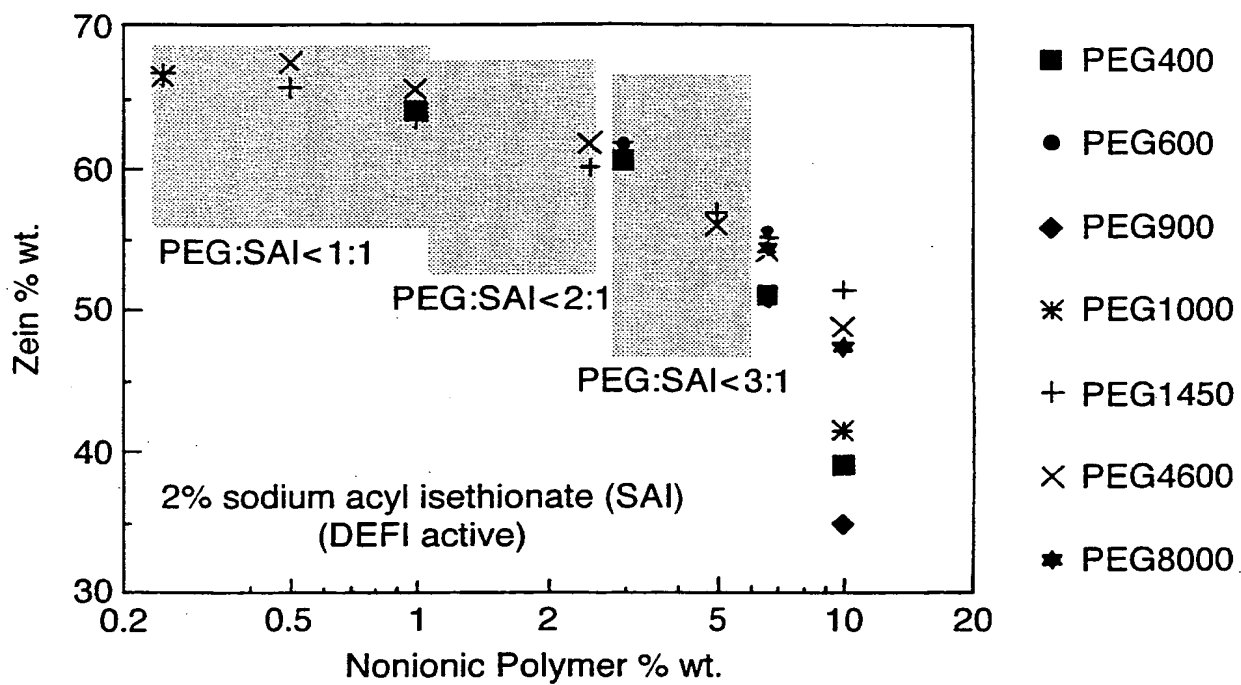


Fig.2.

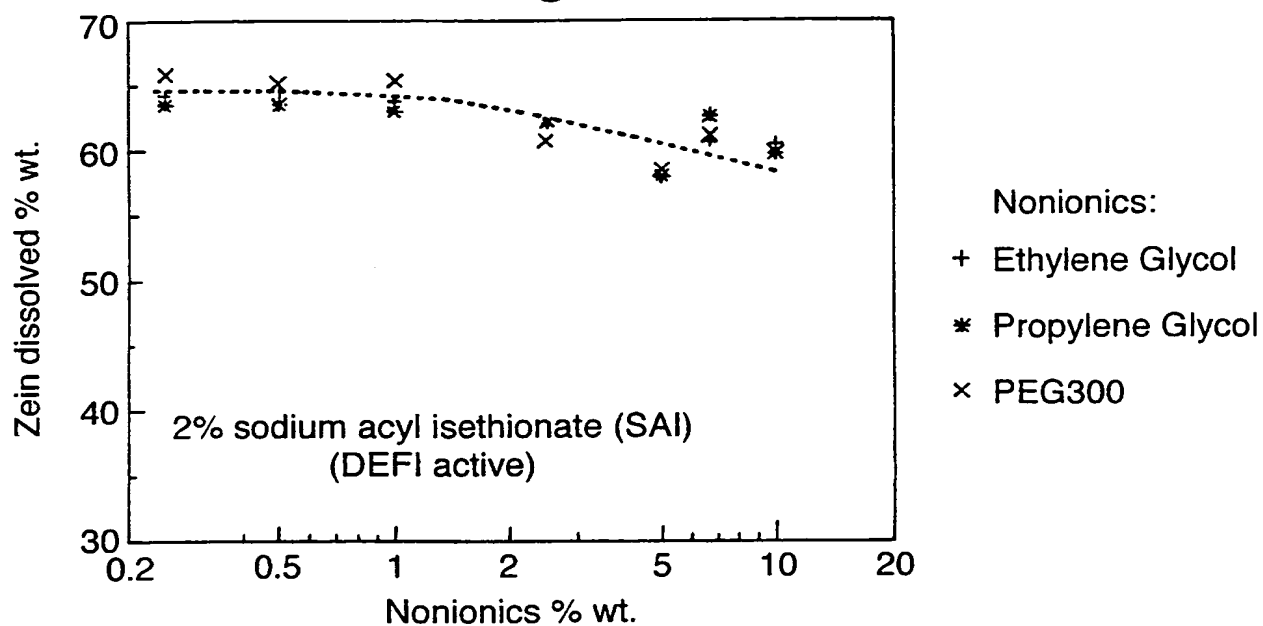


Fig.3.

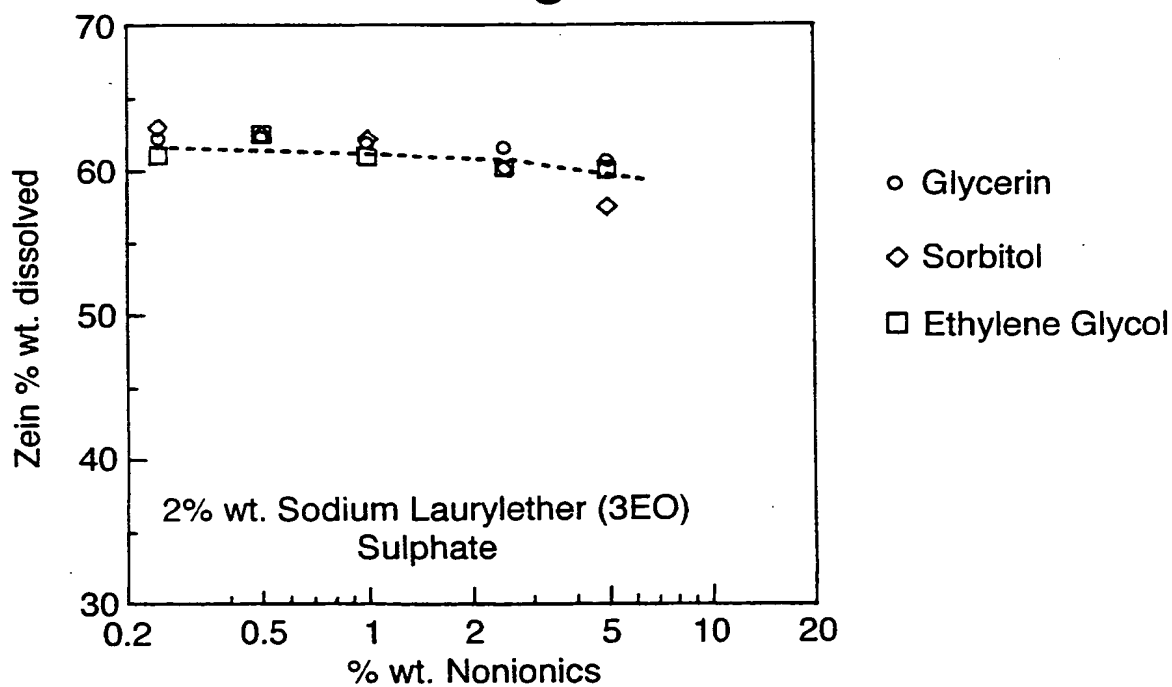




Fig.1.

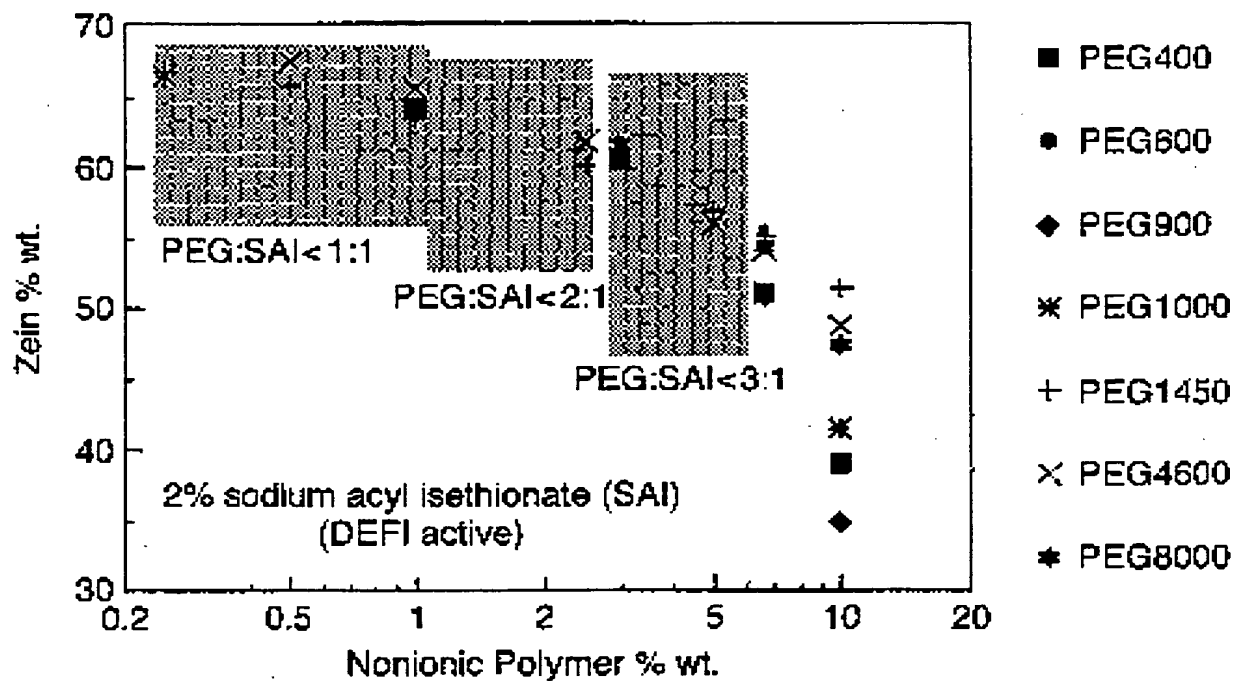


Fig.2.

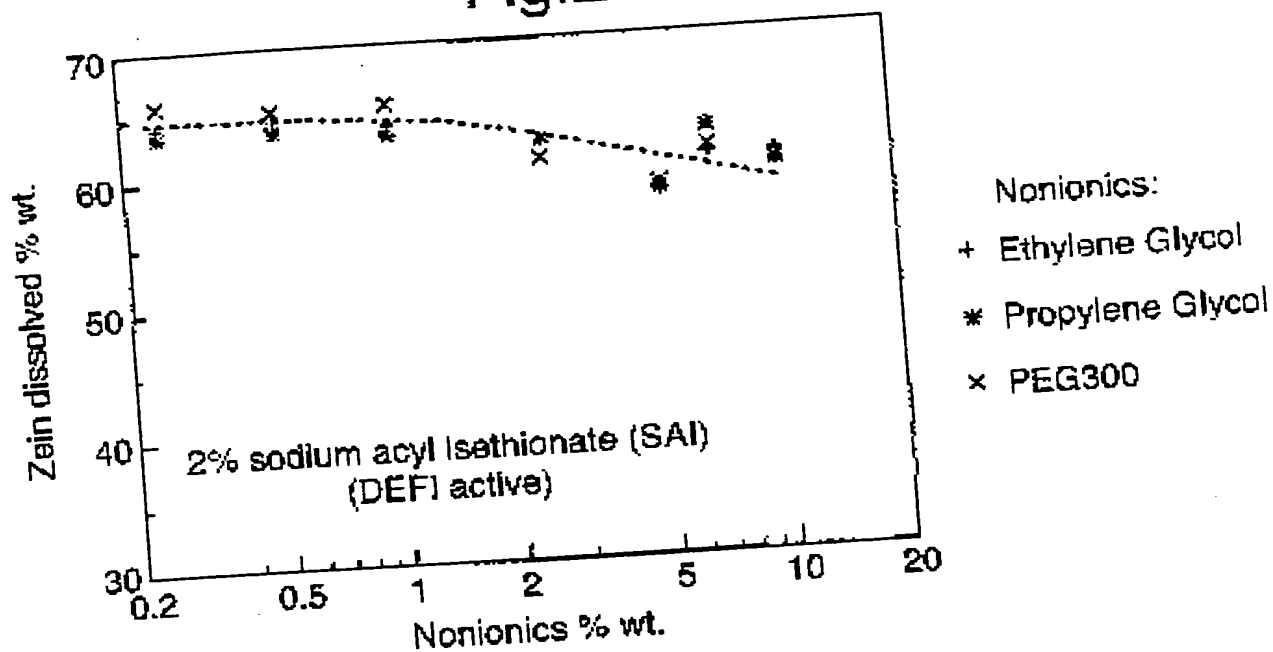
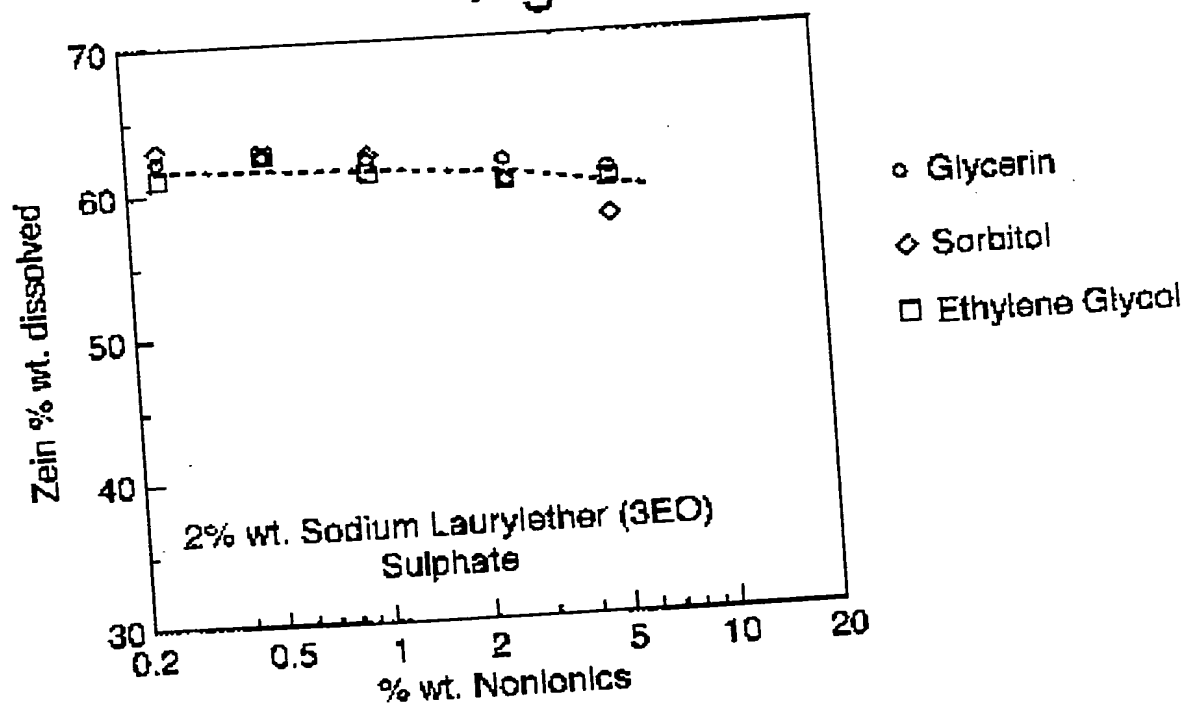


Fig.3.



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**7 October 1999 (07.10.99)**(54) Title: **SKIN CLEANSING BAR****(57) Abstract**

The present invention relates to skin cleansing bar composition in which polyalkylene glycols of very specific molecular weights are used to define compositions which are mild, foam well and provide consumer-desired sensory profiles. A significant amount of these specific PEGs must be incorporated into the bar to deliver these desired effects. To properly process such a bar composition, the cast-melt method is the preferred technique.

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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PCT/EP 99/00495

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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	WO 98 16620 A (UNILEVER) 23 April 1998 (1998-04-23) the whole document ---	1-15
X,P	GB 2 316 088 A (CUSSENS LIMITED) 18 February 1998 (1998-02-18) the whole document ---	1-15
X,P	GB 2 316 087 A (CUSSENS LIMITED) 18 February 1998 (1998-02-18) the whole document ---	1-15
X,P	WO 98 14559 A (THE DIAL CORPORATION) 9 April 1998 (1998-04-09) the whole document ---	1-15
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Fischer, J.P.

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International Application No

PCT/EP 99/00495

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Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>WO 97 30142 A (UNILEVER)  21 August 1997 (1997-08-21)  the whole document  -----</p>	1-15

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

II. International Application No

PCT/EP 99/00495

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19900910

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PR - JP19900241934 19900910

XA - C1992-082991

XIC - A61H-023/00 ; A61K-007/50

XP - N1992-136403

AB - J04120015 Compsn. contains polyethylene glycol and one or a mixt. of  
anionic and nonionic surfactants. The compsn. pref. contains a  
hydrolysed prod. of starch and/or a silicic cpd(s). and esp., contains  
an enzyme(s). It is pref. used with a bathing appts. to foam and/or  
circulate the water during bathing, in order to increase and promote  
the foaming, cleaning, warm-bathing and massaging effect of the  
appts..

- USE - Agent has a good non-blocking property, mildness to the skin, a  
good defoaming property and high cleaning effect. It well promotes the  
effects of the appts..

- (Dwg.0/0 ratio)

IW - BATHE AGENT COMPOSITION NON BLOCK PROPERTIES MILD SKIN CONTAIN  
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL ONE MIXTURE ANION NONIONIC SURFACTANT PREFER  
HYDROLYSIS PRODUCT STARCH SILICIC ACID

IKW - BATHE AGENT COMPOSITION NON BLOCK PROPERTIES MILD SKIN CONTAIN  
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NC - 001

OPD - 1990-09-10

ORD - 1992-04-21

PAW - (KANS-N) KANSAI KOSO KK

TI - Bathing agent compsn. with non-blocking property and mildness to skin  
- contains polyethylene glycol, one or mixt. of anionic and nonionic  
surfactants and pref. hydrolysed prod. of starch and/or silicic acid



XP-002168470

AN

\*\*\*1987:38232\*\*\*

CAPLUS

N 105:38232  
I Stable cleansing creams  
N Someya, Takashi; Kobayashi, Masahiko  
A Kobayashi Kose Co., Ltd., Japan  
C Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
F Patent  
A Japanese  
C ICM A61K007-50  
C 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)  
AN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
I	JP 61180712	A2	19860813	JP 1985-21493	19850206
B	Cleansing creams comprise ionic surface active agents, silica, and a water-sol. polyalkylene glycol. The creams have stable viscosities in a wide range of temps. and give pleasant feeling to apply. Thus, a cream contained N-acyl-L-glutamic acid triethanolamine salt soln. (30%) 50.0, monostearyl polyethylene glycol 5.0, coco fatty acid diethanolamide 5.0, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene random copolymer 2.5, propylene glycol 10.0, preservatives 0.1, anhyd. silica 8.0, perfumes 0.2% by wt., dyes q.s., and distd. water to 100% by wt. The cream had pH 6.2 and was transparent and stable for a long period of time.				
T	cleansing cream surfactant silica polyalkylene glycol				
T	Cosmetics (cleansing creams, silica and polyalkylene glycol and ionic surfactants in)				
T	Amines, compounds RL: BIOL (Biological study) (di-, alkoxyated, cleansing creams contg.)				
T	Surfactants (ionic, cleansing creams contg. silica, polyalkylene glycols and)				
T	7631-86-9, biological studies		63747-91-1		
	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cleansing cream contg.)				
T	9003-11-6, Polyethylene polypropylene glycol		9082-00-2, Polyethylene polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	9087-53-0, Polyethylene polypropylene glycol cetyl ether	25791-96-2, Polyoxypropylene glyceryl ether
	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cleansing cream contg. ionic surfactant, silica and)				
T	56-86-0D, N-acyl derivs.		3397-65-7		
	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cleansing cream contg. silica, polyalkylene glycols and)				